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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1615 (2005) of 29 July 2005, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 31 January 2006. It provides an update of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since my report of 19 October 2005 (S/2005/657).

2. My Special Representative for Georgia, Heidi Tagliavini, continued to head UNOMIG. She was assisted in this task by the Chief Military Observer, Major General Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak (Pakistan). The strength of UNOMIG as at 1 January 2006 stood at 122 military observers and 13 civilian police officers (see annex).

II. Political process

3. UNOMIG, led by my Special Representative, continued its efforts to facilitate a sustainable dialogue between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on the priority directions of the United Nations-led peace process — economic cooperation, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and political and security matters — as endorsed by the United Nations-chaired high-level meetings of the Group of Friends in Geneva (see S/2003/412, para. 3). Cooperation in these areas, complemented by activities of the so-called Sochi working groups implementing the agreements reached in Sochi in March 2003 between the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Georgia (see S/2003/412, para. 5), seeks to improve the confidence between the sides. By addressing practical issues, such cooperations aims to ultimately facilitate the commencement of meaningful negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, using as a starting point the paper entitled "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and its transmittal letter (see S/2002/88, para. 3).

4. In pursuance of these aims, my Special Representative maintained her regular contacts with both sides to the conflict at the highest level and with the Group of Friends, including with the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator. In October, she met with the New York-based Group of Friends and, in Washington, D.C., with Ambassador Steven Mann, United States Special Negotiator for Eurasian

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Conflicts. Also in October, she met in Sukhumi with Mikhail Bocharnikov, Russian Ambassador-at-large. In November, she met in Tbilisi with Rolf Ekeus, the High Commissioner of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on National Minorities, and facilitated his visit throughout the zone of conflict. My Special Representative also facilitated a visit by the Tbilisi-based Group of Friends to Sukhumi in December for exchanges with the Abkhaz leadership on key issues of the peace process.

5. In her contacts with the two sides, my Special Representative focused on a package of draft documents on the non-resumption of hostilities and the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. During 6 and 7 December, she facilitated meetings in Sukhumi between the State Minister for Conflict Resolution, Giorgi Khaindrava, and the de facto Foreign Minister, Sergei Shamba. They reached an understanding on the package of documents and undertook to seek higher approval of the draft texts with a possible follow-on initialling and signature of the negotiated package of documents. Subsequently, the Georgian side reiterated President Saakashvili's readiness for a Georgian-Abkhaz meeting at the highest level to discuss without preconditions economic, humanitarian, confidence-building and security issues and possibly to sign joint documents. The de facto Abkhaz President Sergei Bagapsh did not exclude the possibility of such a meeting after a document on the non-resumption of hostilities had been initialled by the sides.

6. On 6 December, the first meeting of the Steering Committee for the Rehabilitation Programme in the conflict zone was held in Sukhumi, co-chaired by my Special Representative, the head of the European Commission delegation and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, opening a new chapter in the economic dimension of the peace process. The Georgian and Abkhaz sides, led by State Minister Giorgi Khaindrava and de facto Foreign Minister Sergei Shamba, respectively, and the Group of Friends participated in the meeting. Both sides agreed to actively cooperate in the implementation of the rehabilitation programme and to work towards ensuring the requisite security conditions. The rehabilitation programme is a joint effort by the European Commission, which will finance the programme, and UNOMIG and UNDP, which will be the primary implementing partners. The programme consists of two phases, to be carried out within the next two to three years, and is aimed at improving the living conditions of the local population most affected by the conflict through the restoration of basic services such as electricity, public health, water sanitation, waste management and agricultural development. It will also serve to build confidence and enhance security and stability in the area. The meeting marked the launching of the first phase of the programme, which amounts to an estimated 4 million euros and will include rehabilitation of the electricity, public health and agriculture sectors in the Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi districts (see also S/2005/657, para. 30).

7. From 21 to 24 December, my Special Representative also facilitated a visit to Georgia by Walter Kälin, my Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons. Mr. Kälin held discussions in Tbilisi and Sukhumi with the Georgian Government and the de facto Abkhaz authorities on ways to enhance the protection of human rights of displaced persons, in particular returnees to former places of residence in the zone of conflict.

8. On 19 November, I met President of Georgia Mikhail Saakashvili in Tbilisi. I used the opportunity to reiterate the commitment of the United Nations to working closely with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides and the Group of Friends in search of a peaceful settlement to the conflict. I emphasized the need for both sides to observe the rule of law and respect the human rights and dignity of all individuals. President Saakashvili reiterated that there can be no alternative to a peaceful settlement of Georgia's internal conflicts, but stressed the inadmissibility of human rights violations on the Abkhaz-controlled territory, in particular in the Gali district. He joined me in commending the work of UNOMIG and my Special Representative in maintaining stability in the zone of conflict and in leading the peace process.

9. These developments took place against the background of an increasingly difficult and complex situation on the ground. The Georgian side was especially concerned over the security and human rights situation in the Gali district in the light of high-profile incidents, including killings. On a number of occasions, Tbilisi called on the international community to condemn what it referred to as human rights violations on the part of the de facto Abkhaz authorities and lack of action by the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The promulgation of a new de facto law on Abkhaz citizenship exacerbated the apprehension and fear among the local Georgian population that those wishing to remain would be forced to renounce their Georgian citizenship. Conscription of ethnic Georgians into the Abkhaz military created further consternation among the local population. The Georgian side protested those actions and appealed to the international community to denounce what it claimed to be an attempt to establish faits accomplis prior to a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. For its part, the Abkhaz side claimed that the escalation of tension in the Gali district was due to allegedly renewed activities of Georgian partisan groups, cross-ceasefire line criminal elements and incorrect media reports. It also expressed concerns over increasing military expenditure and modernization of the armed forces by the Georgian side, including the opening of a military base in Senaki close to the Zugdidi restricted weapons zone.

10. In response to those developments, my Special Representative held discussions with both sides conveying concerns of each side over actions by the other, in particular the adoption of the resolution by the Georgian Parliament on the possible withdrawal of the CIS peacekeeping force from the conflict zone (see S/2005/657, para. 13), and the new de facto Abkhaz law on citizenship. My Special Representative addressed a weekly quadripartite meeting, which brings together the Georgian and Abkhaz representatives, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force to discuss security in the conflict zone and issued statements, urging both sides to render all necessary support to ensure objective investigations of each incident, and offering to convene a high-level Georgian-Abkhaz meeting in order to discuss the deteriorating security situation.

III. Operational activities

11. UNOMIG military observers continued to perform their mandated tasks by conducting daily ground patrols, liaising with local administrations and law enforcement agencies on both sides of the ceasefire line and coordinating with the CIS peacekeeping force.

12. During the reporting period, no violations of the 1994 Moscow Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces were reported. The security situation remained generally calm, albeit with various incidents, mostly of a criminal nature, following a pattern similar to the same period in previous years. There was a rise in criminal activity during the first half of the reporting period, as seasonal revenue from the hazelnut crop began to flow into and through the region. Daily UNOMIG patrols conveyed a sense of presence and security; they responded swiftly to reported incidents, attempting to establish, as far as possible, facts in each case and advising the parties and the joint fact-finding group, which includes the two parties, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force, of its findings.

13. The weekly quadripartite meetings continued to provide a forum for the two sides, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force, to discuss security in the zone of conflict, including by seeking clarification on matters, such as the criminal situation, especially in the Gali district, the strength of respective law enforcement personnel on either side of the ceasefire line, and violations of the Gali Protocol of 12 May 2005 (see S/2005/453, para. 4) with regard to positions of law enforcement posts in relation to the ceasefire line.

14. The quadripartite meetings also tasked and monitored investigations of violent incidents. During the reporting period, the joint fact-finding group commenced seven new investigations into sensitive incidents with the potential to destabilize the situation in the zone of conflict. It is awaiting the closure of two cases, the discovery of a body at a CIS peacekeeping checkpoint north of Potzkhoetseri on 21 April 2005, and the detonation of an explosive device at Tagiloni on 27 November 2005 (see para. 15) in the security zone. The case relating to the detention of 19 woodcutters in the Gali district (see S/2005/657, para. 17) was closed during this period.

Gali sector

15. The military situation in the Gali sector remained generally stable but affected by violent incidents. The de facto Abkhaz State Security Service increased its presence in the security zone by establishing three additional but temporary posts, which were later removed. During the reporting period, 17 shootings, 8 killings, 6 abductions and 27 armed robberies were recorded. The number of shootings and killings increased significantly since the previous reporting period, while the number of armed robberies and abductions decreased slightly. On 2 November, the Abkhaz militia arrested and severely beat a Georgian resident of Gagida in the lower Gali district; he later died in a Sukhumi hospital. The detonation of apparently remotely controlled explosive devices, targeting a de facto Abkhaz taxation representative on 27 November in Tagiloni and the de facto Abkhaz head of administration of Repo Etseri on 18 December, were among the serious attacks. Other serious incidents included the killing of the Abkhaz de facto chief of security of the Inguri hydropower station on 11 December near the ceasefire line, abduction and killings of an Abkhaz militia member and a local resident during November at Tagiloni, a car ambush in Chuburkhindzi close to the ceasefire line on 13 November that killed one person, as well as two attacks on the Abkhaz de facto militia post in Pirveli Otobaya on 11 and 15 December, in the lower Gali district. On 27 December, an armed group opened fire on a minivan with civilians and two Abkhaz militia personnel near Gagida in the lower Gali district. In an exchange of fire, one of the perpetrators was killed. The repeated targeting of Abkhaz officials and the use of

relatively sophisticated explosive devices are a recent development and a matter of concern. These crimes also highlight the need for more efficient law enforcement in the area.

16. In addition, two separate anti-tank landmine incidents at a mandarin plantation at Kokhora village, north of Gali city, on 4 and 16 November, resulted in the death of a farm worker and injuring of four others, including a 12-year old boy. UNOMIG patrols investigated the incidents and concluded that the mines had been recently laid to deter workers and disrupt the harvest. It is believed that those criminal acts were a result of a local feud and that there was no direct threat to UNOMIG patrols.

Zugdidi sector

17. The military situation in the Zugdidi sector remained generally calm. During the reporting period, four shooting incidents, five robberies and one abduction were recorded. Compared to the previous reporting period, the number of shooting incidents has increased, while the number of robberies and abductions has decreased. Six demonstrations were also recorded, which is a significant increase on the previous reporting period.

18. Relations between the Georgian side and the CIS peacekeeping force on the ground seemed to be affected by political developments; demonstrations by Georgian students against the CIS peacekeeping force at its headquarters in the Zugdidi sector and at the main Inguri river bridge on 25 November were widely covered by the media.

19. During the reporting period, the CIS peacekeeping force removed one of its checkpoints from the main road, the M27, and deployed its personnel on mobile patrolling in the same area.

Kodori Valley

20. The situation in the Kodori Valley remained unchanged. On 9 December, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force conducted a joint patrol in the Abkhaz-controlled lower Kodori Valley and reported the situation there as calm. UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force also jointly repaired the road in the lower Kodori Valley. UNOMIG continues to discuss with the Georgian side sufficiently robust security guarantees for the resumption of patrolling in the upper Kodori Valley.

IV. Policing issues

21. The UNOMIG police component continued to operate on the Zugdidi side of the ceasefire line and to maintain good cooperation with local law enforcement agencies. The de facto Abkhaz authorities remained reluctant to allow the deployment of UNOMIG police on the Gali side of the ceasefire line, which continued to hamper cross-ceasefire line cooperation, hinder progress in criminal investigations and limit the effectiveness of preventive anti-crime efforts.

22. UNOMIG police, however, continued to contribute to weekly quadripartite meetings and investigations of the joint fact-finding group, including by providing expert assistance.

23. During the reporting period, UNOMIG police continued on-the-job field training for police officers on the Zugdidi side. In addition, its personnel and visiting experts held training courses on law enforcement and human rights issues, and facilitated forensic training for three Georgian police experts at the Turkish Police Academy. It also continued to participate in local working groups on crime prevention and assisted in community policing. With assistance from UNOMIG police, the foundation of an Association of Women Police in the region was launched. UNOMIG also handed over equipment donated by the Governments of Switzerland and Germany to local law enforcement agencies.

V. Cooperation with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States

24. Close cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continued through regular liaison visits, weekly quadripartite meetings, information exchanges and joint patrols. In December, the CIS peacekeeping force conducted a planned rotation of its personnel on the Abkhaz-controlled side of the ceasefire line. The CIS force also carried out minesweeping in suspected locations.

VI. Human rights and the humanitarian situation

25. During the reporting period, the United Nations human rights office in Sukhumi continued to implement the programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia (see S/1996/284, annex I). The office gathered first-hand information from victims, witnesses and other reliable sources, and followed up on cases related to due process, citizenship, arbitrary detention, treatment of detainees, impunity, involuntary disappearances, arbitrary evictions and property rights violations. The office continued its regular visits to detention facilities, provided legal advisory services to the local population and monitored court trials.

26. Personal security in the Gali district deteriorated owing to increased crime and the inability of de facto local law enforcement agencies to provide adequate protection to residents and their property. Following the promulgation of the de facto law on Abkhaz citizenship and reports of the possibility of Gali residents being pressured to renounce their Georgian citizenship, the human rights office gathered information from the field, monitored actions and raised concerns with the de facto authorities about possible violations of article 15 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality".

27. The de facto Abkhaz authorities have still not agreed to the opening of a UNOMIG human rights sub-office in the town of Gali, which would enhance the ability of the office to protect the human rights of the local population, including returnees, in the zone of conflict.

28. In fulfilling its capacity-building mandate, the human rights office, in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), continued to implement eight projects funded by the Government of Switzerland, including a trust phone line for detainees in Dranda prison near Sukhumi, free legal aid for

vulnerable groups and awareness-raising initiatives on women's and children's rights. The office continued to cooperate with other international partners, including OSCE and the European Commission, in facilitating and promoting their human rights initiatives and activities aimed at building the capacity of the civil society in Abkhazia, Georgia.

29. United Nations agencies and international NGOs continued their efforts to assist vulnerable groups affected by the conflict on the Abkhaz side of the ceasefire line. UNDP received 990,000 euros from the European Commission for its part of the rehabilitation programme it is implementing with UNOMIG. UNDP also received $800,000 from the Government of Norway, which will complement the European Commission funds and focus on income generation through agriculture and the rehabilitation of drinking water and irrigation systems on the Abkhaz side of the ceasefire line. UNDP continued to support capacity-building of local NGOs carried out by the United Nations Volunteer Programme. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, launched a series of confidence-building measures that contain both protection and assistance activities aimed at the grass-roots level between the communities. With the support of UNHCR, the partners established field offices and began their activities, including the assessments for shelter and school reconstruction. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation provided funds for UNHCR to purchase firewood and stoves for the 690 families (2,240 persons) of most vulnerable internally displaced persons in the Zugdidi collective centres as well as for 27 schools (3,800 pupils) in the Gali district.

30. The United Nations Children's Fund continued to provide rehabilitated schools with student and teacher supplies, as well as recreation kits for children. It also continued to supply vaccines and immunization equipment, essential drugs and maternity, surgical and emergency health equipment to Abkhaz hospitals.

31. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) continued to bring together women's NGOs and leaders in order to raise awareness about gender-based violence and reproductive health, and to support women's legal rights in the areas affected by the conflict. UNIFEM allocated $80,000 to support activities that target youth, women and men, police, health-care workers, teachers and schools in communities in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Sukhumi. UNIFEM continued to support women from Georgian and Abkhaz communities in the creation of an Abkhaz-wide women's information network, and to engage six communities from both east and west Abkhazia.

32. The United Nations World Food Programme, in partnership with Acción contra el Hambre, promoted community-based food-for-work activities among the rural vulnerable population. The projects focused on rehabilitation of basic agricultural infrastructure, such as cash-crop plantations and arable land, to upgrade livelihoods of poor households through improved land use and assets. They benefited 8,200 persons from 15 communities from March 2005 through June 2005. Total food distributed to the beneficiaries amounted to 940 tons of wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and iodized salt.

33. International NGOs, such as Première Urgence, Acción contra el Hambre, the Norwegian and Danish Refugee Councils and World Vision, continued to carry out small-scale rehabilitation and community development projects focusing on income

generation, support to youth clubs, and education. With funds from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, Acción contra el Hambre supported income-generating activities for 1,180 of the most vulnerable people and provided vocational training to 3,133 people in 15 communities on the Abkhaz side of the ceasefire line. With funds from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, it implemented 18 community projects assisting 10,800 persons. Save the Children opened its office in Sukhumi and began implementation of a project to prevent sexually transmitted infections/human immunodeficiency virus. The first of a number of trainings for health providers and other key stakeholders was conducted in December, and the renovation of the AIDS Centre in Sukhumi will begin in early 2006.

34. UNOMIG continued to mobilize funds from donors and implement quick-impact projects in the conflict zone.

VII. Support issues

35. Following discussions with the Georgian authorities, UNOMIG was allowed to resume flights at the airport at Senaki until 31 January 2006 (see S/2005/657, para. 32). The Mission continues to discuss with the Government of Georgia use of the airport by UNOMIG beyond that period.

36. The Mission continued to raise awareness among staff of United Nations rules and regulations on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Extensive training sessions have been conducted at all Mission locations. In addition, thematic workshops were held throughout the Mission during the commemoration and observance of the campaign against gender violence on 25 November and World AIDS Day on 1 December, respectively.

37. In view of its geographical location and the discovery of cases of the avian influenza in Europe, UNOMIG implemented recommended precautionary measures and formulated a preparedness plan for the pandemic.

VIII. Financial aspects

38. The General Assembly, by its resolution 59/304, appropriated the amount of $34,562,100 (gross), equivalent to $2,880,175 per month, for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006. The assessment of these amounts is subject to the adoption of a decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission.

39. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 31 January 2006, the cost of maintaining the Mission until 30 June 2006 would be limited to the monthly amounts approved by the General Assembly.

40. As at 30 November 2005, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNOMIG special account amounted to $13.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1.9 billion.

41. As at 30 November 2005, the amount owed for equipment costs totalled $78,475. Owing to the Mission's precarious financial situation, reimbursement of

contingent-owned equipment costs has been suspended since 1 October 2004 and continues to be in arrears.

IX. Observations

42. The United Nations remains committed to assisting the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in the search for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement. My Special Representative and UNOMIG, with the support of the Group of Friends, will continue their efforts to help the sides move forward in the priority areas — economic cooperation, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and political and security matters. While UNOMIG and the Group of Friends stand ready to support the parties, tangible progress in those areas and related confidence-building measures is contingent on the political will of the sides.

43. In an encouraging development, the Georgian and Abkhaz sides engaged constructively with the mediation of my Special Representative in exchanges on joint draft documents on the non-resumption of hostilities and the safe and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons, which hopefully could lead to a meeting between them at the highest level. The start of the rehabilitation programme in the zone of conflict opens new opportunities for constructive cooperation for the benefit of those who need assistance most. On the other hand, the precarious security and human rights situation in the zone of conflict, in particular in the Gali district, and the lack of effective cross-ceasefire line cooperation between the law enforcement agencies limited opportunities for progress in the peace process. Challenges to an environment conducive to safe and dignified returns need to be effectively addressed.

44. Both sides need to refrain from actions or statements that could damage emerging opportunities in the peace process. I urge again the Georgian side to take into due account the Abkhaz security concerns, and the Abkhaz side to effectively meet the security and human rights concerns of the local population and returnees to the Gali district. The reluctance of the Abkhaz side to implement the recommendations of the 2000 joint assessment mission (see S/2001/59, annex II) and the 2002 security assessment mission (see S/2003/412, para. 16) is not conducive to progress; Sukhumi should honour its previous commitments and allow the opening of a human rights sub-office in Gali, the education of local youth in their native Georgian language and the deployment of UNOMIG police officers in the Gali district, as endorsed by the Security Council.

45. The freedom of movement, including entry and exit, of UNOMIG personnel in fulfilling their mandated tasks must be respected by all sides. The security of UNOMIG is of continuous concern, and the sides should ensure the safety of UNOMIG personnel at all times. I urge them to identify and prosecute the perpetrators of criminal acts against UNOMIG personnel, including the ambush of a UNOMIG bus in Sukhumi in September 1998, the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter in the Kodori Valley in October 2001 and various hostage-taking incidents. Regular patrolling in the Kodori Valley remains an essential part of UNOMIG's mandate, and cooperation in security-related matters and provision of effective security guarantees are key for its resumption.

46. The implementation of the first phase of the rehabilitation programme should increase the number of project activities in the zone of conflict. The sides should

effectively support its implementation, cooperate and ensure the security and safety of those involved, including UNOMIG, UNDP, the European Commission and UNHCR.

47. I remain convinced that the presence of UNOMIG remains critical for maintaining stability on the ground, advancing the peace process in the priority directions, and ultimately promoting a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict. Therefore, I recommend an extension of the UNOMIG mandate for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2006.

48. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Heidi Tagliavini, to the Chief Military Observer, Major General Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak, and to all the men and women of UNOMIG for their tireless and courageous work in a difficult and often dangerous environment, and for their dedication to searching for a peaceful and lasting solution to this conflict.

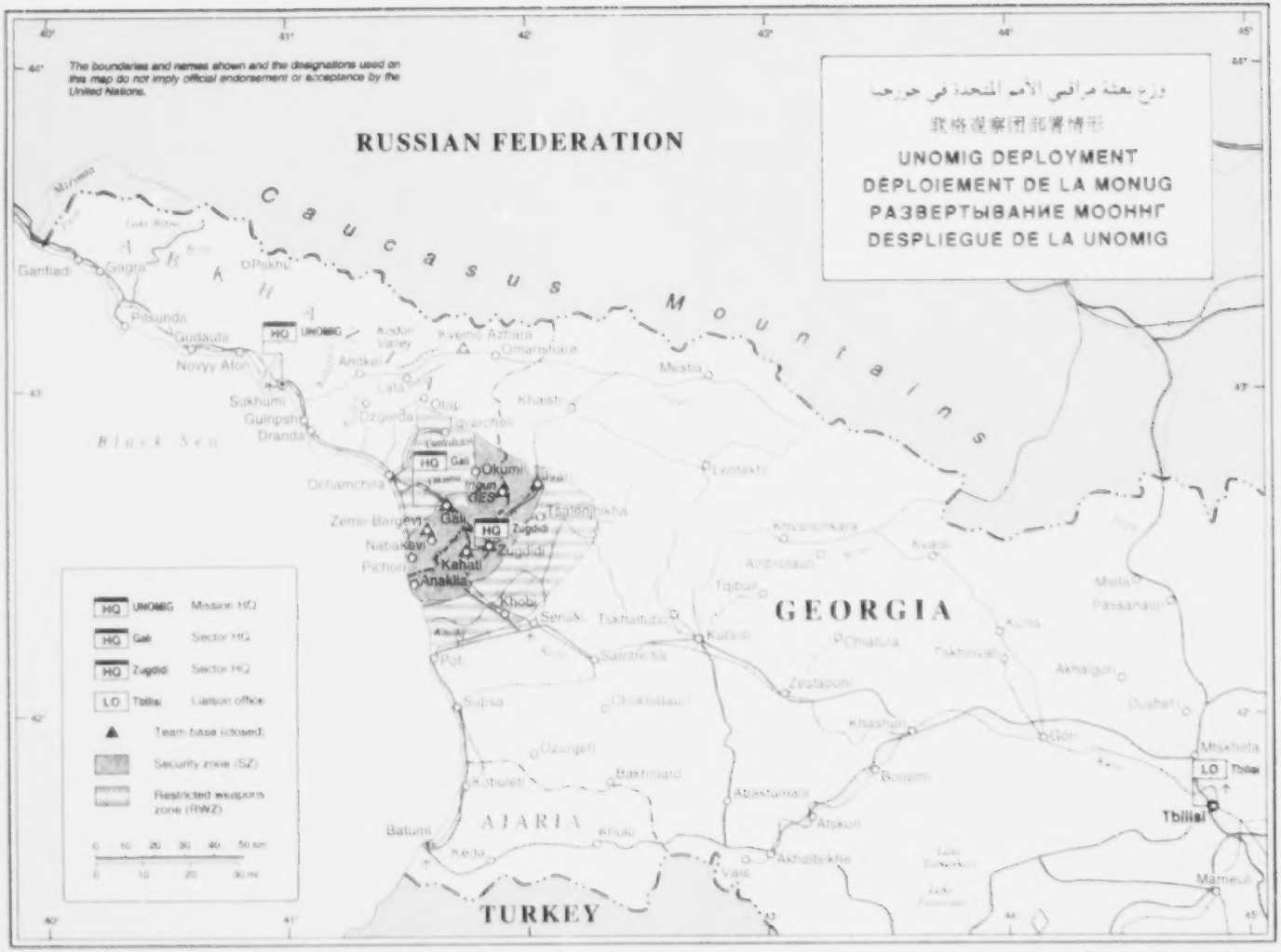
Annex

Countries providing military observers and police personnel (as at 1 January 2006)

Country	*Military observers*
Albania	3
Austria	2
Bangladesh	7
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Egypt	4
France	3
Germany	12
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	8
Pakistan	10*
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	7
Romania	2
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	3
Switzerland	4
Turkey	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
United States of America	2
Uruguay	3
Total	**122**

* Including the Chief Military Observer.

Country	*Police personnel*
Germany	3
Ghana	1
Hungary	1
India	1
Poland	2
Russian Federation	2
Switzerland	1
Total	**11**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RUSSIAN FEDERATION
GEORGIA
TURKEY
Caucasus Mountains
Black Sea
AJARIA
UNOMIG DEPLOYMENT
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA MONUG
РАЗВЕРТЫВАНИЕ МООННГ
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNOMIG
HQ UNOMIG Mission HQ
HQ Gali Sector HQ
HQ Zugdidi Sector HQ
LO Tbilisi Liaison office
Team base (closed)
Security zone (SZ)
Restricted weapons zone (RWZ)
Gali
Zugdidi
Kahati
Anaklia
Tbilisi
Sukhumi
Gudauta
Gagra
Gantiadi
Pitsunda
Novyy Afon
Ochamchira
Gulripshi
Dranda
Batumi
Kobuleti
Khobi
Senaki
Poti
Kutaisi
Zestaponi
Khashuri
Gori
Mtskheta
Akhaltsikhe
Marneuli
Okumi
Tsalenjikha
Lentekhi
Mestia
Ambrolauri
Akhalgori
Dusheti
Batumi
Atsquri
Ozurgeti
Supsa
Pot
Tqibuli
Passanauri
Kvareli
Telavi
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Lagodekhi
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Nabakevi
Pichori
Ganmukhuri
Tsaishi
Ureki
Kvariati
Sarpi
Akhalsopeli
Vale
Khulo
Atsquri
Borjomi
Bakhmaro
Ozurgeti
Chokhatauri
Ozurgeti
Kobuleti
Khulo
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Ambrolauri
Mestia
Lentekhi